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SOURCE Monitor Polski, No A-28, 1950.POLISH 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN

As a result of the fulfillment of the Three-Year National Reconstruction Plan ahead of schedule and the overfulfillment of the 1949 Economic Plan, the national reconstruction has been virtually completed. In 1949 the per capita production of large- and medium-size factories was 246 percent of prewar; per capita agricultural production was 122 percent of prewar; and per capita national income was 175 percent of prewar.

The following is the plan for 1950 which is the first year of economic expansion:

Industry

The production in value of socialized industry will be 20,500,000,000 zlotys at base-year prices, or 21.9 percent over 1949. The value of production for large- and medium-size socialized industry will increase 17.7 percent, and for small socialized industries 66.7 percent over 1949.

The value of industrial production for plants under the individual ministries will increase as follows:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mining	4.8
Heavy Industry	18.3
Light Industry	18.9
Agriculture and Food Products	14.8
Domestic Trade	35.6
Navigation	30.3

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Increases in production for the principal categories of socialized industry will be as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Electric power	8.4
Black coal	3.2
Coke	0.5
Iron ores	5.9
Pig iron	10.7
Raw steel	9.0
Rolled products	13.9
Zinc	4.4
Standard-gauge locomotives	22.8
Freight cars	4.8
Trucks	165.3
Tractors	43.3
Mining machines and installations (in value)	18.8
Farm implements (in value)	3.5
Metal- and wood-working machine tools (in value)	30.4
Ships	86.6
Rotary engines	50.7
Radio receivers	69.4
Portland and metallurgical cement	6.1
Brick and hollow tile	36.3
Sulfuric acid	21.2
Calcined soda	18.2
Caustic soda	9.9
Nitrogen fertilizers	2.0
Phosphate fertilizers (P_2O_5)	26.2
Cotton textiles	6.7
Woolen textiles	6.7
Linen textiles	17.5

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<u>Industry (Contd)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Silk textiles	24.3
Staple rayon fiber	5.4
Knitwear	24.5
Machine-made footwear	26.7
Paper	5.9
Cardboard	10.1
Bentwood furniture	20.1
Furniture	31.6
Sugar	10.9
Margarine and other edible fats	22.8
Canned meat	32.2
Laundry soap	26.2
Cigarettes	8.1

Socialized sea-fishing enterprises will bring the catch up to 36,500 tons, or 46.7 percent over 1949.

Production will be started on the following commodities not produced heretofore in Poland: copper ores, copper concentrates, nickel iron, high-efficiency ammoniacal liquor compressors, steel boilers for central heating, new types of machine tools, Model KWK multiple-spindle drilling machines, high-speed sawmills (Model TGP-2 and others), new types of farm machines (including disc harrows), electric soldering blowtorches, new types of fire extinguishers, low-voltage mercury rectifiers, quartz lamps, naval reflectors, equipment for fluorescent lights, short-wave transmitters, acetaldehyde, benzene C_6H_6 (OH) $_2$, insulation slab made of awns, light "Ytong" concrete, prefabricated parts of wire-compressed concrete, and solid rubber wheels.

The following new installations will be activated: turbine equipment with a total capacity of 240 kilowatts, the Lubienia-Warsaw gas main, three open-hearth furnaces, two rolling mills, copper and nickel works, a ball-bearing plant (first stage of construction), a sulfuric acid plant, a plastic products plant, a cement plant, four large concrete plants, five furnaces for firing industrial porcelain, an experimental factory for wire-compressed concrete, a spinning mill, a rayon mill (initial stage of construction), a cellulose plant, four retting plants, printing plants of the Warsaw House of the Polish Word (first stage), a fish-meal processing plant in Wladyslawow, four refrigeration plants including two for fish, four powdered-milk plants, and five large machine-operated bakeries.

Production processes will be speeded up, equipment will be exploited more intensively, work will be mechanized, and technological processes and products will be standardized. The following specific results will be obtained:

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In the coal industry, face mining will be increased by 13 percent and gallery mining by 14 percent. In the petroleum industry, the speed of rotary drilling will be increased 6 percent and of percussion drilling 24 percent. In iron smelting, the average capacity of blast furnaces will be reduced 6.5 percent, while the productivity of open-hearth furnaces will be increased 4 percent. In the metal industry, the efficiency of machine tools will be increased 21 percent by extensive use of high-speed cutters and hard alloys. In the chemical industry, there will be an increase of 11 percent in the utilization of chambers and towers for the production of sulfuric acid.

Conversion to mechanized processes will bring about the following results:

The coal industry will increase mechanical coal loading 350 percent. In the metal industry, there will be an increase of 12 percent in the proportion of operation by machines and of 33 percent in mechanization of conveyors. Iron foundries will increase machine-casting operations 17 percent. The glass industry will increase the proportion of machine molding 23 percent.

In the tanning industry, mechanized operations will be increased 12 percent and in the building materials industry 16 percent.

The use of modern production methods will lead to the following improvements over 1949:

In the coal industry, the proportion of face mining will increase 11 percent. In the petroleum industry, the proportion of rotary drilling will be increased 27 percent. In iron smelting, the proportion of agglomerates in the blast furnace charge will be increased 8 percent. In non-ferrous metallurgy, the proportion of flotation blends will be increased 13.5 percent and the proportion of castings from induction and combustion furnaces will be increased 16 percent. In the metal-processing industry, the use of the assembly-line method will be increased 13 percent.

In the chemical industry, the use of the contact process in the production of sulfuric acid will be increased 36 percent.

In the ceramics industry, the use of artificial drying of brick will be increased 12 percent.

In the textile industry, the use of automatic looms will be increased 47 percent. In the rayon industry, continuous spinning will be introduced and will account for 6.6 percent of the spinning operations. In the tanning industry, the use of synthetic tanning will increase 69 percent. In the building materials industry the use of prefabricated products will increase 35 percent.

Agriculture

As a result of increased socialization of agriculture and extensive state aid to small- and medium-size farms, the value of farm production, under average weather conditions, will amount to 10 billion zlotys at base-year prices, which will exceed by about 6 percent the value of production in 1949, a year of high crop yields.

The value of crop production will increase about 3.7 percent, livestock production about 10.8 percent.

The total harvested area is expected to amount to 15,240,000 hectares, or 2.9 percent over 1949.

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Total crops harvested will be as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Index</u> (1949=100)
Three principal grains [not specified]	9,585,000	100.2
Wheat (also included above)	1,975,000	110.9
Potatoes	31,832,000	105.4
Sugar beets	5,640,000	117.8
Fibrous plants		
Seeds	72,000	118.0
Stalks	381,600	120.0
Oleaginous plants	154,500	149.0

The production of animal products is scheduled to reach the following figures:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Index</u> (1949=100)
Beef	ton	274,900	118.2
Veal	"	63,800	109.8
Pork	"	802,800	112.3
Lamb	"	13,600	113.3
Milk	liter	7,168,000,000	117.7
Eggs	each	3,400,000,000	106.3
Wool	ton	2,392	113.0
Fresh-water fish	"	14,800	104.2

The following numbers of livestock are planned for the middle of 1950:

	<u>Head</u>	<u>Index</u> (1949=100)
Horses	2,700,000	106.3
Cattle	6,900,000	108.4
Hogs	6,900,000	112.7
Sheep	1,840,000	113.5

The value of the production of state farms is expected to increase 25 percent over 1949. Crop production will be 21 percent higher and livestock production 44 percent higher.

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The main agricultural crops of the state farms will be as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Three bread grains [not specified]	780,100	110.1
Wheat (also included in above)	216,000	122.8
Potatoes	1,280,000	150.8
Sugar beets	840,000	150.0

The number of head of livestock on state farms by the middle of 1950 will be as follows:

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Horses	105,000	118.4
Cattle	240,000	130.9
Hogs	320,000	148.7
Sheep	135,000	152.5
Poultry	379,700	577.9

Production of animal products on state farms will be as follows:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Pork	tons	25,200	162.6
Milk	liters	430,000,000	139.4
Eggs	each	2,400,000	160.0
Wool	tons	310	159.0
Fresh-water fish	tons	6,500	130.0

The increase in the supply of artificial fertilizers will be as follows:

<u>Fertilizers</u>	<u>Increase over 1949 (percent)</u>
Nitrogen	10.6
Phosphates	21.0
Potassium	4.8
Lime	67.4

Tractor power will be the equivalent of 19,100 tractors of 15 horsepower each, or 40.8 percent more than in 1949. The amount of work done on state farms with tractors will average 26 percent greater than in 1949.

There will be 130 State Machine Centers, or 100 more than in 1949.

The state will extend assistance to agricultural producers' cooperatives and will give technical assistance to increase production.

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Forestry

The value of forest production will amount to 272,300,000 zlotys at base-year prices, or 5.9 percent over 1949. The amount of timber produced will be 11,730,000 cubic meters, or 2.6 percent over 1949.

Afforestation projects will cover an area of 118,000 hectares, in comparison with 113,620 in 1949.

Construction

Construction by building enterprises will be 71.7 percent greater than in 1949. Among these, enterprises controlled by the Ministry of Construction will increase production 62 percent.

The equipment of socialized building enterprises will be valued at 15,600,000,000 zlotys (at 1949 prices), or an increase of 79 percent over 1949. The ratio of the value of equipment to the value of construction will be 6:100 compare to 5.7:100 in 1949.

Mechanization of the principal types of construction work done by enterprises under the Ministry of Construction will be over 26 percent for earthwork, and over 26 percent for reinforced concrete.

Transportation and Communications

Freight will be carried as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Standard-gauge and suburban branch lines	152,200,000	108.6
State motor transportation	7,200,000	163.6
Inland waterway shipping	1,200,000	116.4
Ocean shipping	2,100,000	118.2

The following passenger transportation requirements are envisaged:

	<u>Number of Passengers</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Standard-gauge and suburban railroads	534,000,000	110.3
State motor transportation	44,200,000	147.3
Inland waterways	720,000	102.1
Domestic air transportation	90,000	120.3

Increased efficiency in operation will result from the following changes as compared with 1949:

Standard-gauge railroads: the turnaround time of freight cars will be reduced to 5.9 days, a reduction of 1.7 percent; the average daily run of a freight-train locomotive will increase to 166 kilometers, or 5.9 percent.

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State motor transportation: the operating speed will increase 3.5 percent in passenger transportation and 2.4 percent in freight transportation; the operating efficiency of vehicles will increase 2.9 percent in passenger transportation and 9.1 percent in freight transportation.

Postal and telecommunication services will deliver 820,000 items of regular mail, or 5 percent over 1949, and 510,000 periodicals, or 23 percent over 1949. There will be 43,000 long-distance telephone calls, or 11 percent over 1949. Improvement in postal and telecommunication services will result from the activation of 138 new post and telegraph offices; the increase of mailmen to 12,980, or 14 percent more than in 1949; an increase of postal mechanical facilities by 24.2 percent; and a 9.9 percent increase in telephones.

Domestic trade

The value of the retail sales of state, cooperative, and private outlets will increase 8 percent over 1949 at adjusted prices.

There will be an increase of 48 percent in socialized retail trade. The network of socialized retail trade will consist of 49,000 outlets, an increase of 17 percent over 1949. The network of urban retail stores will be increased by 2,213 outlets with annual gross sales of 130 billion zlotys at 1950 prices.

Average sales of socialized retail outlets will increase 27 percent at adjusted prices.

Education, Culture, and Public health

A total of 335,600 students, or 27 percent more than in 1949, will be trained in trade courses or retrained in vocational schools. The number of students in Class I trade schools will be 397,800, an increase of 12 percent over 1949. The number of graduates from Class I trade schools will be 79,000, or 28 percent more than in 1949.

The number of students in Class II trade schools will be 156,300, an increase of 18.9 over 1949. The number of Class II trade-school graduates will be 32,700, an increase of 44 percent over 1949.

There will be 121,000 students in higher and professional schools, or 6 percent more than in 1949. The number of graduates will be 15,000, or 77 percent more than in 1949, including a 106-percent increase in graduates from technical schools and a 104-percent increase in graduates from agricultural and forestry schools.

The number of children in nursery schools will amount to 343,000, an increase of 17 percent. The number of graduates from lyceums will be 242,200, or 37.5 percent more than in 1949.

There will be 50,000 classes for illiterates, or 79 percent more than in 1949. They will be attended by 750,000 persons, or 53 percent more than in 1949.

The total circulation of books and pamphlets will be 85 million copies or 16 percent more than in 1949. The circulation of dailies will increase 18 percent and of periodicals 36 percent over 1949.

The development of radiofication will bring an increase of 19.6 percent in radio subscribers throughout Poland. The number of villages included in the network will be 6,200, or 24 percent more than in 1949.

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The number of hospital beds will be 95,800, or 7 percent more than in 1949. The number of beds in tuberculosis sanatoriums will be 16,900, or 26 percent more than in 1949. There will be 1,352 clinics for outpatients, an increase of 12 percent over 1949. Rural health centers will number 771, an increase of 15.2 percent.

There will be accommodations for 36,000 persons in vacation resorts, or 3 percent more than in 1949. The number of persons enjoying vacation benefits will be 546,000, an increase of 28.8 percent. The number of wage earners taking vacations will increase 42 percent. Five million persons will participate in physical training programs, an increase of 13.6 percent over 1949.

Special attention will be given to maternity and child-care. Day nurseries will total 559, or 18 percent more than in 1949, with an increase of 37 percent in the number of accommodations.

There will be 4,300 summer resorts for children and young people, an increase of 7 percent over 1949, with accommodations for 581,000 children, an increase of 5 percent over 1949. The number of camps will increase 50 percent, with an increase of 59 percent in the number of children accommodated.

The number of institutions for the care of children and adolescents will increase 40 percent. They will provide accommodations for 4,700 people, 11 percent more than in 1949.

Community and Housing Administration

Tap water facilities will be provided for 66 percent of the urban population, and sewerage facilities for 53 percent of the urban population, each representing an increase of 3 percent over 1949.

The construction of a new water-supply system in the Gorny Slask industrial region will be started. The Lodz water-supply system will be expanded.

Municipal transportation will receive 67 more busses and trolley busses and 180 streetcars.

There will be 5,137,500 rooms for residential purposes by the end of 1950, or 77,500 more than in 1949. Of these 63,500 will be built by the Workers' Housing Contractors. Major housing repairs will increase 93 percent over 1949.

Productivity, Employment, and Wages

As a result of advancing technology, organization, increased labor competition, and improved vocational training, the labor productivity of industrial workers employed in state industries (calculated on the basis of the value of production at base-year prices per worker engaged in direct production) will increase 8.4 percent over 1949. In socialized construction, productivity will increase 12.5 percent. In standard-gauge railroad transportation, productivity (expressed in gross ton-kilometers of freight and passenger-kilometers per worker in operating services) will increase 5.7 percent. On state farms labor productivity will increase 9.5 percent.

Labor productivity of workers in basic state industries (computed on the basis of the value of direct production per man-hour at base-year prices) will compare as follows with the 1949 figures:

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>(1949=100)</u>
Electric power	104.9
Coal	107.0
Petroleum	101.8
Metallurgical	106.2
Heavy machine	109.0
Automotive	129.9
Electrical	107.2
Chemical	106.1
Building materials	103.0
Cotton mills	104.9
Woolen mills	103.0
Paper	106.0
Lumber	107.5
Sugar	113.0
Fermentation	114.2

Nonagricultural employment will increase about 8 percent over 1949. Employment in socialized enterprises will increase 14 percent over 1949, including a 9-percent increase in state enterprises.

There will be an increase in the payroll in the socialized economy. This increase will be a result of increased employment and work productivity.

National Income

The 1950 national income will amount to 22,100,000,000 zlotys at base-year prices, and will 15.2 percent higher than for 1949.

The total national income, classified by sources, will be derived as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent of total</u> <u>national income</u>
Industry and trades	45.2
Agriculture	26.6
Construction	7.0
Transportation and communications	10.6

National income produced by the socialized sector of the economy will amount to 69 percent of the total national income, against 64 percent in 1949.

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Capital formation in 1950 will increase 19 percent over 1949, and will constitute 22 percent of the national income.

Investments and Capital Replacement

Investment outlays will amount to 446,300,000,000 zlotys at 1949 prices, 94 percent of which will be covered by restricted funds and 6 percent by unrestricted funds. There will be a 36-percent increase over 1949 in investment outlays. Increases for specific fields will be as follows:

	<u>Increase over 1949 (percent)</u>
Industry	50
Agriculture	24
Transportation and communications	23
Distribution	19
Social and educational facilities	57
Residential construction	28
Community administration	80

Outlays for capital replacement will amount to 61,900,000 000 zlotys at 1949 prices with 79 percent covered by restricted funds and 21 percent by unrestricted funds. Outlays for capital maintenance will increase 156 percent over 1949.

Investments in productive facilities represent 77.1 percent of the total investment outlay. These are broken down as follows:

	<u>Percent of total investments</u>
Industry	40.2
Agriculture and forestry	11.2
Transportation and communications	17.0
Distribution	4.5
Construction enterprises	4.2

Nonproductive investments, which will constitute 22.9 percent of the total investments, are broken down as follows:

	<u>Percent of total investments</u>
Social and educational facilities	9.5
Residential construction	7.9
Administration buildings	1.2
Community administration	4.3

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Outlays for capital maintenance are broken down as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Industry	36
Agriculture and forestry	1
Transportation and communications	37
Distribution	3
Construction enterprises	1
Social and educational facilities	2
Community and housing administration	20

Detailed Economic Plan

The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission will approve by 15 March 1950 a detailed economic plan for 1950 outlining the goals in the following fields: industry, agriculture and forestry, construction, transportation and communications, distribution, technology, education and vocational training, public health, physical training, public welfare, housing and community administration, productivity and employment, labor conditions, national income, and planned requirements for raw materials.

By 31 March 1950 the detailed economic plan for 1950 will be supplemented with a foreign trade plan, a plan to reduce production costs, and a financial statement covering the national economy at current prices. After approval by the Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, these plans will become part of the Detailed Economic Plan for 1950 and will be subject to provisions regulating the approval and control of the execution of plans.

Approval and Control of Execution of Plans

On the basis of the Detailed Economic Plan for 1950, the State Economic Planning Commission will approve plans prepared by ministers and other central authorities.

On the basis of plans approved by the State Economic Planning Commission, ministers and heads of other central planning units will approve plans for departments under their immediate supervision. The departments will approve plans for all units under their supervision, and so on down to the plants themselves. The workers of each plant and plant division will be kept informed regarding the plant requirements. Each worker will be informed of his assignment under the plan.

Ministers and heads of other central planning units will be responsible for the execution of the tasks outlined in the plan for units which come under their supervision. Heads of units under ministries or other central planning units will be responsible for the execution of the plan for subordinate units.

The ministries and other central planning units will inspect and audit current operations during the execution of the plan.

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The Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission will issue instructions specifying the period to be covered by reports, deadlines, and forms to be used. The respective chiefs of units will be responsible for the correctness of the reports.

Auditing and inspection are intended to determine the extent of fulfillment of the plan and the reasons for nonfulfillment. Auditing will also serve to uncover hidden reserves and production possibilities, and provide for the exploitation of the hidden reserves.

Each department will make an inspection and audit of all units under its supervision at least twice a year and will submit a report to the agency immediately above the inspecting agency.

The Minister of Finance will issue instructions on reports to be submitted by the banks to the State Economic Planning Commission and its regional branches. The reports obtained by the banks financing the plan are indispensable for auditing the execution of plans.

This resolution is in effect as of 1 January 1950.

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